The Weekly Marietian.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Horticulture, The Fine and Useful Arts, General News of the Day, Local Information, &c., &c.

F. L. Baker, Editor and Proprietor. Terms—One Dollar a Year.

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No subscription received for a less period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Any person sending us FIVE new subscribers shall have a sixth copy for his trouble.

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Having recently added a large lot of new JOB AND CARD TYPE, we are prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, at short notice and reasonable prices.

STILL IN THE UNION.

JOHN CRULL, HATTER,

NO. 92 MARKET STREET, MARIETTA

TAKES this method of informing his old friends and the public generally, that he has re-taken his old stand (recently occupied by George L. Mackley,) and is now permanently fixed to prosecute

THE HATTING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

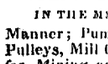
Having just returned from the city where he selected a large, varied and fashionable assortment of everything in the

HAT AND CAP LINE,

and now only asks an examination of his stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere. Having also laid in a stock of Hatting material, he will be enabled, at short notice, to manufacture all qualities—from the common *Soft*, to the most *Fashionable Silk Hat*.

Employing none but the best of workmen, and manufacturing good goods at low prices, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. ☞ The highest price paid for Furs.—in trade or cash.

Marietta, March 9, 1861.



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IRON AND BRASS

FOUNDERS,

And General Machinists, Second street, Below Union, Columbia, Pa.

They are prepared to make all kinds of Iron Castings for Rolling Mills and Blast Furnaces, Pipes, for Steam, Water and Gas; Columns, Fronts, Cellar Doors, Weights, &c., for Buildings, and castings of every description;

STEAM ENGINES, AND BOILERS,

IN THE MOST MODERN AND IMPROVED

Manner; Pumps, Brick Presses, Shafting and Pulleys, Mill Gearing, Taps, Dies, Machinery for Mining and Tanning; Brass Bearings, Steam & Blast Gauges, Lubricators, Oil Cocks, Valves for Steam, Gas, and Water; Brass Fittings in all their variety; Boilers, Tanks, Flues, Heaters, Stacks, Bolts, Nuts, Vault Doors, Washers, &c.

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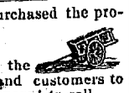
From long experience in building machinery we flatter ourselves that we can give general satisfaction to those why may favor us with their orders. ☞ *Repairing promptly attended to.*

Orders by mail addressed as above, will meet with prompt attention. *Prices to suit the times.*

Z. SUPPLEE,
T. R. SUPPLEE.

Columbia, October 20, 1860. 14-tf

New Lumber and Coal Yard.



THE subscriber having purchased the property lately occupied by

CLARK & ZELL.

would most respectfully call the attention of his old friends and customers to to the fact that he is now prepared to sell

LUMBER AND COAL

at the very lowest figures by Boat-load, Car-load, or otherwise.

His Stock of Lumber will be selected from one of the best manufactories and cannot fail to give satisfaction.

He is also prepared to supply "BILL STUFF" at short notice and at low prices.

HIS STOCK OF COAL

will consist of Shamokin, Red and White Ash, Baltimore Company, Lykens Valley, &c., all of which he will sell by the Boat-load, Car-load, or by the

SINGLE TON.

He will als continue the receiving of Coal at very low figures.

THOMAS ZELL.

Marietta, April 20, 1861-40.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Alexander D. Reese,

WINE AND LIQUOR DEALER,

Main Street, [EAST WARD] *Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Pa.*

THE undersigned would most respectfully beg leave to inform the public that he has opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in all its branches. He will constantly keep on hand all kinds of

Brandies, Wines, Gins, Irish and Scotch Whisky, Cordials, Bitters, &c.

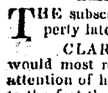
Also, a very superior Old Rye Whisky just received, which is warranted pure.

A choice article of German Wine. Various brands of Champagne Wines.

☞All A. D. R. now asks of the public is a careful examination of his stock and prices, which will, he is quite confident, result in Hotel keepers and others finding it to their advantage to make their purchases of him.

ALSO—Kerosene, or Coal Oil, Pine Oil and Fluid at reduced prices, at the "*Enterprise Wine & Liquor Store.*" A. D. REESE.

Mount Joy, June 22, 1861-ly.



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RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they still continue the *WATCH, CLOCK* AND *JEWELRY* business at the old stand, North-west Corner of North Queen street and Center Square, Lancaster, Pa. A full assortment of goods in our line of business always on hand and for sale at the *lowest cash rates.* ☞ *Repairing attended to personally by the proprietors.*

YANKEE DOODLE.

Respectfully Dedicated to the Military Glee Club of the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment.

BY T. S. DONOHO, OF WASHINGTON.

Yankee Doodle! Long ago,
They played it to deride us
But now we march to victory,
And *that's* the tune to guide us!

Yankee Doodle! Ha! Ha! Ha!
Yankee Doodle Dandy!
How we made the Red Coats run,
At "Yankee Doodle Dandy!"

To fight is not a pleasant game,
But if we *must*—we'll do it!
When "Yankee Doodle" once begins,
Our Yankee Boys go through it!

Yankee Doodle! Ha! He! Ha!
Yankee Doodle Dandy!
"Go ahead!" our Captains cry,
At "Yankee Doodle Dandy!"

And let her come upon the sea,
The insolent invader,
There the Yankee Boys will be—
Prepared to serenade her!

Yankee Doodle! Ha! Ha! Ha!
Yankee Doodle Dandy!
Yankee guns will sing the bass
Of "Yankee Doodle Dandy!"

"Yankee Doodle?" How it brings
The good old days before us!
Two or three began the song—
Millions join the chorus!

Yankee Doodle! Ha! Ha! Ha!
Yankee Doodle Dandy!
Rolling round the continent
Is "Yankee Doodle Dandy!"

Yankee Doodle! Not alone
The continent will hear it,
But every land shall catch the tone,
And every tyrant fear it!

Yankee Doodle! Ha! Ha! Ha!
Yankee Doodle Dandy!
Freedom's voice is in the song
Of "Yanke Doodle Dandy!"

A CHINAMAN'S ROMANCE.

Some forty years ago, the then Emperor of China had in his suite a very intelligent, and according to the Chinese standard of beauty, a very handsome young Mandarin. An attachment sprang up between the Mandarin, who was known as Tystang Beium, and a very near female relative of his Majesty, the Emperor. The attachment was discovered, and being forbidden by the laws of China, Tystang Beium was condemned to die. He, however, managed to make his escape, and with his charmer succeeded in eluding pursuit. A son was born to Tystang Beium, who was called Trykena Beium. In the course of time the youth grew up, and following the example of his sire, became also enamored. But in this case the fair lady was one of the lowest domestics on the estate. Beium the elder severly whipped Beium the younger, and sent the damsel away, at least she was never heard of after. Beium the younger was much incensed at the doings of his parent, and took flight for Shanghea.—From Shanghea the youthful scion worked his passage to San Francisco; from thence he found his way to New York, and engaged in the usual avocation of his nation—cigar selling. Becoming possessed of some American dollars, he looked about him for a chance to console him for the loss of his Chinese beauty. He cast his eyes about and settled them upon a buxom widow from the Emerald Isle. She proved willing, and on Sunday the representatives of two widely different civilizations were united. After the marriage a grand time took place at the residence of the bride, where the friends of both parties fraternize till the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal."

RAILROAD WAGGERY.—Waggs went to the station of one of our railroads the other evening, and finding the best carriage full, said, in a loud tone, "Why this carriage isn't going!" Of course these words caused a general stampede, and Waggs took the best seat. The train soon moved off. In the midst of the indignation, the wag was questioned: —"You said this carriage was'nt going?" —"Well, it was'nt then," replied Waggs, "but it is now."

SILVERING IVORY.—Immerse a small slip of ivory in a weak solution of nitrate of silver, and let it remain until the solution has given it a deep yellow color then take it out and immerse it in a tumbler of clear water, and expose in the water to the rays of the sun. In about three hours the ivory acquires a black color; but the black surface on being rubbed, soon becomes changed to a brilliant silver.

A MORAL AND MUSICAL CROWD.—An Erie paper states that a company of volunteers numbers among its ranks four preachers and thirty-six fiddlers!

Explanation of War Terms.

As a people, we have been so long in a state of peace with all the world, that the technical terms of war are little understood. We have found ourselves somewhat at a loss in this respect, as we have read of regiments, brigades, battalions, squadrons, platoons; of generals, lieutenant generals, major generals, brigadier generals, colonels, adjutants, lieutenants; of howitzers, mortars, columbaids, paixhans, caronades, dahlgreens; of shell, grape, canister, bombs, grenades; and of the hundreds of other terms of war. It occurs to us that a brief plain explanation of some of these terms will be interesting and useful to our young readers, and aid them in understanding the newspaper accounts daily perused. We will first describe some of the *implements* of war:

Gunpowder.—With this all are somewhat acquainted. It is a condensed compound which, on the application of heat, springs into a large volume of gas (or kind of air) with great power. Half a gill of powder will suddenly produce gas enough to till a barrel, or 2000 half gills. Powder in very fine grains burns so fast and expands so quickly as to burst a cast iron gun; hence very coarse powder is used for canon and large guns. Gunpowder is a mixture of about six ounces of niter (saltpeter) with 1 ounce of sulphur, and one ounce of charcoal. The charcoal used, is made of small willows carefully burned or heated in close vessels. The niter, sulphur, and charcoal, are ground separately, then together moist, and afterward pressed into solid cakes and dried. These cakes are broken into small fragments, which are put into cylinders and kept revolving until the sharp corners are worn off and the surface of the grains is polished, when they are passed through sieves to assort the coarse and fine grains—the fine being used for small guns, and the large for cannons, for blasting rocks, etc. The fine dust, if packed in a solid mass so that the flame can not spread easily through it, burns slowly upon one side, and is used for fuses in bomb shells and in blasting, for fire-works, etc.

Percussion Powder is composed of materials which are set on fire by the simple friction of a blow. The first guns used, were fired with a lighted match.—Then a flint was arranged to strike off small bits of steel from a pan cover.—These bits of steel, too, fire by the friction, and falling into the powder in the pan, set it on fire also. The fire burned through the touch-hole into the gun barrel. This took *time*, and very often a well aimed gun would be moved out of place before the powder burned enough to throw out the ball. Now, a little percussion powder placed in a copper *cap*, is ignited by a blow of the lock, and the percussion powder being very quick, the flame is driven into the barrel, and the gunpowder explodes before the gun is moved. Such guns are also surer than the old flint locks, in which not unfrequently the flints missed, or the powder got wet, or failed to burn through into the barrel.

Guns.—These are of many sizes and forms, and have different names. They consist of a tube, generally round, in the bottom of which is placed some powder, and over it a ball or a charge of shot.—Generally, the powder is put down from from the muzzle, either poured in loosely, or put in a bag. Soldiers carry *cartridges*, which are commonly made of little paper tubes, the ball in one end, and a measured charge of powder behind it. For cannons, the powder is tied up in flannel bags. Some modern guns are arranged to be opened at the breech, and the charge is put in there. These are called *breech loading guns.*—All guns, large and small, may be divided into two classes, viz: the *Smooth Bore*, and the *Rifled Bore*. At first, all were made smooth bore; then hunter's rifle-bored guns, or "rifles," were made; but muskets, shot-guns, and cannons were still retained with smooth barrels; then rifled army muskets were made, and just now they are making rifled cannon. The scare so much better, that it now seems strange that they have not always been made so. It is impossible to cast a lead or iron ball so that it will be equally heavy in every part, and exactly fit a gun barrel. When a gun is fired a few times, it expands by the heat, so as to be too large for the ball. When a ball is sent through the smooth barrel, it mooves from side to side, and when it goes out into the air, one side happening to be a trifle the heaviest, it keeps moving off to that side, which may chance to be up or down, or to the right or left, so that it is next to impossible to send it exactly straight forward. If its forward end or side be irregular, it will dart off a little to one side or the other as it cuts through the air.

The Rifle Bore prevents this difficulty thus: On the inside of the barrel are little groves, or railway tracks, so to call them. These do not run straight along the barrel, but spirally around it. Thus, if one of these grooves begins at the upper side of the breech of the barrel, it gradually winds around to the bottom or to one side, and in very long guns the grooves go nearly or quite around, but generally only about half or three quarters of the way round so as to turn the ball once in from five to ten feet. When lead balls are used, the sides of the ball are forced into these grooves, and when driven out, the ball is given a rotary motion, that is, it moves along just as if it were a bead sliding on a string, and kept turning *around the string* at the same time. The great advantage of this is, that the inequalities in the weight and shape of the ball are turned, now to this side, now to that, now up, and now down, and the ball is thus varied as much one way as the other, in other words it goes *straight forward*. The balls can also be made long and pointed, which enables them to go through the air better, with less resistance in proportion to their weight.

Rifled Cannon.—In the old smooth-bore cannon the iron balls could not be made to fly exactly in a straight line.—The same gun aimed in the same direction, would vary the ball from side to side of a mark, several feet in shooting a mile or less. By rifle boring the barrel, a good gunner can now hit a man a mile or two, or so far as he can be sighted. As iron canon balls can not be pressed into the grooves, a ring or cup of lead is put on the back part of the ball, and this on firing is expanded or forced into the grooves, which not only gives the ball its rotary motion, but the lead also stops up the space around the ball, and prevents the escape of gas, thus giving greater power to the powder.—The space necessarily left between a solid ball and the barrel, is called the "*windage.*"

Mortars.—These are short, stout guns, having a large bore. They are not set upon wheels, but upon a heavy low framework, and are used for throwing heavy balls and shells high in the air, to *fall down* upon fortifications, into forts, towns, etc. They are too short to throw a ball horizontally against the side of a wall. Owing to their shortness, they are comparatively light in proportion to the large ball or shell which they carry.

The Howitzer, is longer than the mortar, and carries a smaller ball or shell. The powder chamber back of the ball is smaller than the rest of the barrel, in which it differs from other cannons.—*Mountain Howitzers* are merely Howitzers of light weight, which can be easily carried over mountains.

A Caronade is like the howitzer, but differs from it in being fastened to the carriage by a loop of iron under the middle, instead of resting on "trunions," or projections from the side. It is named from Caron, a village in Scotland, where it was first made.

The Columbaid differs from the howitzer in having no chamber, the bore being of equal diameter, throughout. It is also made much thicker at the breech than at the muzzle, which gives great strength to that part of the piece where the principal force of the powder is exerted, so that lighter cannon of great bore, for large shells, can be cast in this form with less danger of their bursting. Both solid shot and shell are fired from the Columbaid.

The Paixhan is only another name for the Columbaid, and is so called from Gen. Paixhan, of France, who introduced the invention from America into the French Army.

The Dahlgreen Gun, somewhat resembles the Columbaid. It is used for firing both solid shot and shell. It is named after Captain Dahlgreen of the United States army, who devised it.

The Whitworth Gun, is a rifled cannon, loaded at the breech. It carries a long conical ball, cast with projections on its sides to fit the grooves of the gun. The breech is screwed off, when the load is put in, and then screwed on again for firing.

The Armstrong Gun is also a rifled piece. Its principal peculiarly is in the ball used, which has bands of lead cast upon it, to fit the grooves. It is somewhat objectional for field use, because these bands are apt to fly off, and kill those standing near the gun when it is discharged.

Parts of a Cannon, etc.—MUZZLE.—The mouth, where the ball leaves the piece. BREECH.—The end where the fire is applied. CALIBER—The size of the bore. CASCABEL.—The knob at the extremity of the breech. CHAMBER.—The smaller cavity at the bottom of the bore. TRUNNIONS.—Projections from the sides of the cannon, to support it on the carriage.

Projectiles, signify any thing thrown or projected. Shot and shell are the principal projectiles used in cannon. *Round Shot*, are solid spherical iron balls, of different weights, from two to more than a hundred pounds. The sizes most employed in battle on the open field, weigh from four to twelve pounds. The guns from which they are thrown are called Light Artillery. Heavier shot are used in Heavy Artillery, for battering down fortifications, sinking vessels, etc. *Bar Shot*, consist of two round shot joined by a solid bar, like a dumb-bell. *Chain Shot*, are two round shot linked together by a chain. These are used mostly for firing at vessels, to destroy their masts and rigging. *Grape Shot*, are small iron balls bound together in a canvas bag.—They are usually arranged around an iron spike, somewhat in the form of a bunch of grapes. *Canister or Case Shot*, are iron bullets enclosed in a tin box or case. *The Common Shell, or Bomb*, is a large hollow sphere of iron, filled with powder. A fuse is attached, which takes fire and burns slowly until the shell reaches the point aimed at, and then explodes the shell and scatters the fragments. In the improved shell, the fuse is made of powder ground fine, enclosed between two metal plates, and fitted to the opening in the shell. The inner plate has an opening leading to the powder within the shell, and the outer one is marked with the figures 1, 2, 3, 4. Before the gunner puts it into the cannon, he pierces the plate at one of these figures, at 1 if he desires the shell to explode in one second, at 2 for two seconds, and so on. *Sharpnell or Spherical Case*, are large hollow shot filled with lead bullets, to which a fuse is attached. When fired, the powder just breaks the shell in the air, and the bullets fly on with the impetus received from the powder in the cannon, but "scatter" so as to cover a considerable space. *The Carcasse*, is a shell pierced with several holes and containing some highly inflamable ingredients, which are set on fire by the burning fuse. It continues to send out flames for several minutes, and is used for setting buildings or ships on fire. Round shot are somtimes heated red hot and fired for the same purpose; and recently hollow, thin shells filled with melted iron, have been used. *The Hand Grenade*, is a small thin shell filled with balls and powder, and fitted with a fuse. It is thrown by hand, the fuse having first been lighted. It is used to drive off attacking parties from a fort or vessel, to throw over breast works, or into forts, and is a formidable weapon.

CAPTURE OF A REVOLVING GUN.—A member of the Thirteenth regiment, Col. Smith, writing to the Brooklyn Eagle, says that Corporal William H. Russell, of Company E, discovered a revolving gun on the 24th, and with a squad of men took possession of it. It is owned by Mr. William Wilkins, of New York, and was invented by Emerson Ames, who is now in Europe trying to dispose of the model. It is mounted on a two-wheeled carriage, has eight chambers, and is capable of being fired forty times a minute by four men. It carries a one and a half pound Minie ball of two inches diameter, and will carry one mile with one and a half ounces of powder.—It is one of the most simple and complete pieces of mechanism yet invented.

When first discovered the machine was in pieces, and concealed among a lot of curled hair in a shop in Baltimore.—It has been put together, and will be sent to Fort McHenry.

WILL PREACH, PRAY, OR FIGHT.—A Methodist minister in Ohio, being anxious to obtain a situation as chaplain in a regiment, wrote to the Governor: "I am a Methodist preacher of the North Ohio Conference, am forty-eight years of age, and will preach, pray, or fight, as occasion requires."

HEAVY SHOE CONTRACTS.—It is stated by a Boston paper that the Government will soon issue proposals for the manufacture of four hundred thousand pairs of sowed shoes, for the use of the army.

☞ An Editor acknowledges the receipt of a bottle of brandy, forty-eight years old; and says, "This brandy is so old that we very much fear it cannot live much longer."

New Summer Goods!!

J. R. DIFFENBACH, AT NO. 61 MARKET STREET, MARIETTA, PA.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

His New Stock of Spring Goods.

HE is placing on his shelves and ready for examination and sale, the largest and best selected stock of fashionable SPRING GOODS ever offered in this borough, to which he now invites the attention of the public.

New Styles Fancy Dress Goods,
Superior makes of Silks,
A large assortment of Calicos
Extra quality Muslins, all prices,
Best make of Flannels, do
A large stock of Shawls,
Plain and Barred Sack'd Flannels.
White Goods, Mitts, Linens, Embroideries,
Dress Trimmings, Laces, Gloves, Hosiries,
Very large stock of Domestic goods.
Spring Satinetts and Cassimeres,
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Delaines, Calicos and Ginghams,
Drillings, Sheetings and Checks,
Pant Stuff, Hickory and Tickings,
Splendid Calicos for six cents,
Good quality Muslin, six cents,
Heavy Unbleached Muslins, six cents.
Embossed Paper Colars, ten for a Quarter,
Paper Neck-Ties—something new, cheap and beautiful.

ALL KINDS OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Linen and Woolen Table covers.
Plain, Ornamental and Oiled Window Blinds and Patent Fixtures,
Wall Papers, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths.
Canton Matting, &c.
Wall and Window Paper,
Transparent Blinds.
Glass, Queensware and Cedarware.
Gaiters, Slippers, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c.
☞ *Very superior Syrup at 50 cents a gallon.*
All kinds of Liquors wholesale or retail.
☞ A LARGE STOCK OF CHEAP GROCERIES.
The highest price given for Country produce.

PROF. DE GRATH would state explicitly that he is the *discoverer and sole possessor of the secret* of the manufacture of Electric Oil, which could not be purchased for $1,000,000—and $50,000 will be given to any chemist who will make it. My Oil has performed all the cures published in the Ledger for years past. Ask Col. Grant, 26 North Thirteenth street, Dr. Killingsworth, Dr. Keyser, now at St. Lawrence Hotel; George C. Boyer, 302 Jarvis street; Mr. Cripps, Thirteenth and Girard Avenue, and others, *ad infinitum*, who have been cured of Rheumatism, Deafness, &c., by my Oil in Philadelphia. It is also a valuable remedy for Colds, Splints, Spavin and Scratches on horses.

Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

PROF. CHARLES DE GRATH,
Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ None genuine without signature of Prof. C. DE GRATH. Labels signed in writing.

Principal Depot No. 217 South Eighth St. Philadelphia. Country dealers and druggists can be supplied wholesale and retail. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

Try everything else; give this one simple trial.

CAUTION—Be careful to ask for and get DE GRATH'S Electric Oil, as worthless imitations abound.

There are numerous imitations spring up on the reputation my article has acquired. The public must beware. They are worthless.

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Feb. 2-1y]

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S. E. Corner Eighth and Arch streets,

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Preparations are complete for executing all the improved styles known to the Art. They have a patent arrangement for copying Daguerreotypes, &c., &c., making them Life size, if desired—the only one of the kind in this country. Attached to this establishment are three coloring Artists.

Photographs, including Painting, as low as $2 00.

Photographs, with Frame as low as $2 62

Photographs at 75 cents. Extra copies 50

PHOTOGRAPHS AT ONE DOLLAR! cts. or $5 per doz. Life size Photographs as low as $6, and Ivorytype at same price. Durable Ambrotypes at 50 cents and upwards.

A most extensive assortment of Gilt Frames, embracing a select and choice variety of the latest styles. Prices from 62 cents and upwards.

Especial attention bestowed upon Life-sized Photographs in oil, transferred from small pictures, and from life. Prices from $15 to $100.

☞ Instructions given in the Art.

February 23, 1861-1y.

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Civil Engineer, Surveyor, Conveyancer and Draughtsman,

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ALL kinds of land surveying and dividing levelling of water courses, roads, &c. Accurate and neat plain and ornamental *Mapping and draughting* of town plans, large landed estates, &c. *Mechanics', Quarriers' and Earth work* measured and estimated. Deeds, Releases, Powers of attorney and other legal instruments neatly and accurately drawn. Executors', Administrators', Assignees' and Guardians accounts stated.

☞ He is also Agent for the sale of the Ridgeway Farm and Land Company's Lands in Elk County, Pa. Communications by letter promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR COOK STOVE, *very plain style*, each one warranted to perform to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser. STERRETT & CO.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN! Paper Neck Ties, beautiful, fashionable and cheap, at Diffenbach's.

TO LANDLORDS! Just received, Scotch and Irish *WHISKIES*, warranted pure, at *H. D. Benjamin's.*

M'KAIN'S Concentrated Wheat Coffee, For sale at WOLFE'S.

CONSTANTLY on hand, Monongahela rectified Whiskey. Tobacco. A large

EXCELLENT Cooking always on hand at Anderson's.

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BOHLEN'S long celeb market-st. H.

EMBOSSED PAPER CO Quarter, at Diffenbach

Oranges, just

SUPERIOR COAL OI ing cheap at at *Dr. Grove's* Drug